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d212hama kjc UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, New York, N.Y. S1 12 Cr. 185(LAP) 4 V. 5 JEREMY HAMMOND, 6 Defendant. 7 ----x 8 February 21, 2013 10:45 a.m. 9 10 Before: 11 HON. LORETTA A. PRESKA, 12 District Judge 13 14 APPEARANCES 15 PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the 16 Southern District of New York 17 BY: THOMAS G.A. BROWN ROSEMARY NIDIRY 18 Assistant United States Attorneys 19 ELIZABETH FINK 20 SARAH KUNTSLER MARGARET RATNER KUNSTLER 21 GRAINNE O'NEILL REBECCA HEINEGG 22 Attorneys for Defendant 23 24 25

THE COURT: United States v. Jeremy Hammond. 1 2 Is the government ready? MR. BROWN: Yes. Good morning, your Honor. 3 4 Brown for the government. With me at counsel table is my 5 colleague Rosemary Nidiry. 6 THE COURT: Good morning. 7 Defense ready? 8 MS. FINK: Good morning, your Honor. Elizabeth Fink 9 for Mr. Hammond. 10 And, first of all, in the course of business, I would 11 like to introduce to the court Grainne O'Neill, who is a member 12 of the bar of Louisiana and has an application pending over 13 here and has passed bar and is waiting for certification in New 14 York, but we are still waiting for those two things. So for 15 the purpose now, I would ask that she be appointed pro hac vice in this matter. 16 17 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. 18 MS. O'NEILL: Thank you, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: That's quite all right. 20 MS. FINK: So we have Ms. O'Neill, Ms. Kunstler, 21 Ms. Heinegg, and Ms. Kunstler. Two Kunstlers, one Heinegg, and 22 an O'Neill. 23 THE COURT: Good morning. 24 Would you like to present anything? I think it is

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your motion, is it not?

1 MS. FINK: What? 2 THE COURT: It's your motion. Would you like to be heard? 3 4 MS. FINK: Judge, I am assuming you received our 5 status letter. THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. 6 7 MS. FINK: So I thought that we laid out 8 essentially -- for the last two days, Mr. Hammond has been --9 THE COURT: I'm sorry. On your motion, ma'am. 10 MS. FINK: Oh, is that what you would like? 11 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. 12 MS. FINK: Okay. 13 Judge, the issue here is the appearance of partiality. 14 There is no -- once we received Mr. Kavaler's affidavit, we 15 have no -- nothing that refutes that, right, and --16 THE COURT: That is the point. 17 MS. FINK: We accept what he has to say, which he has 18 no memory of doing this and that he didn't himself. But the problem here is that there is all this discovery out there that 19 20 we haven't gone through, and we don't know what it is going to 21 show about Cahill, Gordon & Reindel. 22 THE COURT: Say that again. You don't know what the 23 discovery you have is going to show? 24 MS. FINK: What? 25 THE COURT: I thought I understood you just to say, We

have all this discovery out here and we don't know what it is going to show about Cahill Gordon. My question to you is you have the discovery?

MS. FINK: Yes.

THE COURT: It shows whatever it shows. My understanding from reading the papers was that the Web site which listed all of the folks — would you remind me of the name? Is that Dazzlepod? My understanding from the papers was that the Dazzlepod Web site listed the folks whose information was the subject of the hack.

MS. FINK: Yes.

THE COURT: And had "CC" before the name of anyone whose credit card information had been disclosed, and there was no "CC" in front of Mr. Kavaler's name. So the question is, and he says he never gave them, Stratfor, his credit card or other information, so it seems that that is unchallenged.

MS. FINK: At this moment, Judge, we have no -- if I had further information to support a specific allegations, I would have raised them. And when we originally had this conversation in -- on the telephone conference, right, I told you that what I had was Fox News calling me up about this and it is there, there is no question, right, and there is no question, we don't know the extent of involvement of Cahill Gordon's clients in the hack. We will hopefully in some months after we go through all of the discovery.

THE COURT: Here is the question. You started your 1 2 argument this morning by talking to me about the appearance of 3 impropriety. What is the basis for a finding here of an 4 appearance of impropriety to the well-informed observer? 5 MS. FINK: Excuse me, I didn't --THE COURT: To the well-informed observer. 6 7 As you well know, the cases point out that the basis for a motion for recusal must be a reasonable basis, not a 8 9 basis based on speculation and the like. 10 MS. FINK: The basis, Judge, is the involvement of 11 Cahill, Gordon & Reindel, which Mr. Kavaler is the supervisory 12 attorney. 13 THE COURT: My understanding from the papers is that 14 the involvement you rely on is the reporting by Dazzlepod that 15 certain clients of Cahill Gordon had information disclosed as a result of the hack that we are talking about. Is that right? 16 17 MS. FINK: Well, that's one part of it. 18 THE COURT: What's the other part? MS. FINK: The other part of it is we don't know what 19 20 their involvement is because we haven't gotten through all of the discovery, so we don't know what harm has been caused to 21 22 them and we don't know --23 THE COURT: All right, but I can't rule on what we 24 I have to rule on what -don't know.

MS. FINK:

But if Cahill Gordon are the lawyers

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involving in that harm, right, then --1 2 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Say that again, ma'am? Cahill Gordon's lawyers --3 4 MS. FINK: -- are representing the victims, right, and 5 it becomes --6 THE COURT: In unrelated matters, right? 7 MS. FINK: What? Yes. THE COURT: In unrelated matters. 8 MS. FINK: Well --9 THE COURT: So I don't know what the harm is. 10 11 MS. FINK: I don't know -- yes, of course it is 12 unrelated. This is a criminal case and those are all civil. 13 THE COURT: No, I'm sorry. There is nothing I saw in the papers that indicated, for example, that the Cahill Gordon 14 15 firm was representing any of those clients named as clients of the firm in connection with any of the hacking activity that is 16 17 the subject of this case, whether civil or criminal, Ms. Kunstler. 18 MS. S. KUNSTLER: Yes, that's correct. We have no 19 20 information that Cahill Gordon is representing any of those 21 clients in connection with the Stratfor hack or in connection 22 with any civil suit they may have. THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. 23 24 MS. FINK: Our position --

THE COURT: So the question is, what is the appearance

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of impropriety?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: For us it is twofold. With relation to those clients of Cahill Gordon that were compromised by the Stratfor hack, that these are clients that Cahill Gordon has a financial interest in and they were harmed. So there is —

THE COURT: What's the connection between this case and that? There is no connection in the papers connecting the clients having been hacked to the Cahill Gordon firm. There is no allegation that there is any legal work being done or anything whatsoever. It is merely the coincidence that they were supposedly a subject of the same hack.

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Yes, but these are clients who rely on Cahill Gordon to protect their interests in numerous ways and clients who have paid a lot of money to Cahill Gordon to protect those interests. So even though Cahill Gordon may not be representing them in connection with the harm that occurred to them as a result of the Stratfor hack —

THE COURT: "Comma, if any."

MS. S. KUNSTLER: If any, and also that we know about so far, is there is still a relationship there, a --

THE COURT: And so what? You haven't closed the circle so far as I can see. And may I ask you this: In connection with those clients, are you relying on the appearance of impropriety or are you relying on financial interest?

(Pause)

MS. S. KUNSTLER: I mean, it is really the appearance of impropriety. We have, you know, the financial interest. I mean, the statute that deals with financial interest also deals with any other interest; and, from our perspective, you know, Cahill Gordon has an interest in these clients, has an interest in these clients being protected under the law, litigates actively on behalf of these clients to protect their interests and this is — and —

THE COURT: So what's the connection with this case?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: The connection is that they have
been harmed here, and whether --

THE COURT: You don't know that. There is nothing in the papers indicating that.

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Well, we know that thousands of their e-mails were compromised and among those credit card information was compromised of those clients.

anything factual saying that credit card information was compromised. But let's say it has been. What's the connection with this case? And I remind you, please, of the *Lauerson* case that says that where a judge is accused of having interest in the victim of a crime, "Recusal is required only where the extent of the judge's interest in the crime victim is so substantial or the amount that the victim might recover as

d212hama kjc restitution is so substantial that an objective observer would 1 2 have a reasonable basis to doubt the judge's impartiality." 3 So, again, what is the substantial interest we are 4 talking about here? 5 MS. S. KUNSTLER: The substantial interest is that 6 these are clients that pay a great deal of money to Cahill 7 Gordon and, as managing partner, that your Honor's husband --THE COURT: He would be flattered to hear that, but I 8 9 don't believe that's reflected in the papers either. Go ahead. 10 Keep going. I am just saying that's not in the papers, and I 11 happen to know it is not true, the managing partner part.

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Okay.

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THE COURT: He would be flattered, though.

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Thank you for correcting me on that point, your Honor.

THE COURT: You said to me that these clients pay a lot of money to the firm and maybe they were damaged by this hack. Again, though, how does that translate into some financial or other interest by the firm because there is no indication whatsoever of any representation of these clients in connection with these hacking activities.

MS. FINK: The problem here, Judge, is that there is this, as you know, enormous quantity of discovery that we haven't been through.

THE COURT: You can't talk to me about what we don't

1 know. 2 Right. Well, that is somewhat --MS. FINK: 3 THE COURT: I have to make --4 MS. FINK: -- of a problem. 5 THE COURT: -- the decision -- excuse me. 6 speaking. 7 I have to make the decision based on the papers that are before me now. So somebody can answer this question. 8 9 MS. S. KUNSTLER: Kavaler Gordon has a substantial 10 financial interest in these clients that pay Kavaler Gordon -that --11 MS. FINK: Cahill. 12 13 MS. S. KUNSTLER: Cahill Gordon. I'm sorry, your 14 Honor. 15 -- that pay Cahill Gordon money. We are aware of over 20 clients of Cahill Gordon that were impacted by the hack, and 16 17 I believe over 3,000 separate e-mail addresses that were 18 compromised, although I may -- the correct numbers are in our 19 papers. 20 Given, you know, our position is that that connection, 21 coupled with the fact that Mr. Kavaler's own e-mail address was 22 compromised, is enough to create an appearance of 23 impartiality -- an appearance of partiality.

THE COURT: The connection I do not yet understand is

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why.

matter. Mr. Kavaler's publicly available e-mail was disclosed. So what?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: A harm to those clients --

THE COURT: "Comma, if any."

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Cahill Gordon has an interest in a harm to those clients.

THE COURT: In?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: The connection for us is that it is enough that those clients pay Cahill Gordon a substantial amount of money to protect their interest even if not in connection with this case. For us it — it is litigation in connection with the leak of Stratfor information. For us that connection is sufficient.

MS. FINK: And, well, I know --

THE COURT: I am going to ask one more time: Tell me why. I know what you say the facts are. Why does that create an appearance of impropriety? And apparently what you are saying is that all victims of the hack and separately you are saying the clients in the past have paid Cahill Gordon money, and we know at least the papers do not reflect any representation in connection with the hack. So what?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: And continue, your Honor, to pay
Cahill Gordon money --

THE COURT: So what?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: -- to protect their interests.

THE COURT: Not in connection with this so far as these papers indicate.

Ms. Fink, anything to add?

MS. FINK: We don't know.

MS. FINK: I mean, the real problem here, Judge, is that we can't lay this to rest. That's what I see to be the problem.

THE COURT: I don't know what that means.

MS. FINK: And let me correct the court. We are not alleging an appearance of impropriety. We are alleging an appearance of partiality, and there is a big difference between the two. One, I am saying the partiality is based on the relationship that the court has to Cahill Gordon, which you discussed during your confirmation hearing, and that exists. It exists. I mean, even though it is 1992 --

THE COURT: What is the connection under these --

THE COURT: Okay. Then I can't rule on what we don't know.

MS. FINK: But -- exactly. But my only problem here is that in three months, after we get to whatever -- you know, because we really are going through discovery, all of a sudden this comes again, we are in front of the court again on this issue.

THE COURT: Ms. Fink, I have said three times already this morning, I am bound to rule on the record before me.

There is nothing here that I can see. You keep telling me there might be something out there. I can't rule on that.

Indeed, it would be wrong of me to recuse on that basis because, as you know, I have a duty to sit unless you carried your burden of demonstrating why I shouldn't.

MS. FINK: Well, your Honor, I don't have the ability to do that, and I think I was pretty succinct about that in the letter that I wrote, and I didn't come here —

THE COURT: Let me ask you this: Are you withdrawing the motion?

MS. FINK: The only thing is that it is up in the air given the nature of the case.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this: Are you withdrawing the motion?

MS. FINK: Excuse me?

THE COURT: Are you withdrawing the motion?

MS. FINK: No. We would want you to rule on it,

Judge, on the facts that exist now. And then if it should come
to pass what I think might happen, which is that there is much
more to support it once we go through the discovery, then we
will make a motion to renew based upon new facts.

THE COURT: You could always make a motion, as you know, but you are not withdrawing this one, right?

MS. FINK: Right, but you know me, Judge. We have been in front of each other for a decade, and you know that I

am not a big motion -- you know, that I am very succinct and I like to make things -- not clutter the record with what I consider to be nothing that will win.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.

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Shall I hear from the government? Did you have anything you wished to add?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: I have been standing here trying to think of a way to close this circle for the court, and I am not sure that I will be successful in doing so. The only, I quess, thing that I can think of is that these are clients and these are also not just financial relationships, but these are personal relationships when you have -- when you have a firm that you deal with over years to protect your interests, and when a client of the firm is compromised in ways, even if you are not representing them on those issues, you care about what happens to them, you care about the release of their financial or otherwise secure information, and you hope that the release of that information doesn't compromise them financially, because anything that compromises them financially may compromise, in turn, your representation of them, your ability to -- their ability to hire you to represent them. Even though they may not be counsel on that case, there is an interest there, whether it is an interest of caring, whether it is an interest of concern, whether it is an interest of wondering how great this was and whether it will -- whether it compromises

that corporation and its ability to do business in the future. So I don't know if that closes the circle for the court.

THE COURT: All right. We don't have any singularity involved in the papers that indicates to us that the result of the hack is so financially devastating to any of these clients or indeed injurious at all that they would be compromised in their ability to pay their legal bills, am I right on that?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Yes, that is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Thank you.

THE COURT: Does the government wish to be heard?

MR. BROWN: Briefly, your Honor.

As your Honor knows, this motion -- under this motion, it is the defendant's burden to prove or to show that the court is partial in this matter. And that showing requires -- that showing would cause an objective observer, fully informed of the underlying facts, to entertain significant doubt that justice would be done absent recusal.

The court, as your Honor has already noted, must ignore rumors, innuendo, erroneous information, and avoid granting recusal motions for reasons that are remote, contingent, or speculative. And disqualification is not optional. It is prohibited where the showing is not made.

So in this case, your Honor, the government respectfully submits that the defendant has entirely failed to

meet its burden and the motion should be summarily rejected.

First, Mr. Kavaler was not a victim in this case. His credit card information was not disclosed as a result of the hack. He was not a member of the class action that was brought in -- that was brought in a collateral --

THE COURT: My recollection of the class action order was that it was a class of individuals whose personal information -- that is to be distinguished from publicly available e-mails -- personal information had been disclosed.

MR. BROWN: That's correct, your Honor. In this case, as your Honor has also observed, it was only Mr. Kavaler's publicly available work e-mail address that was disclosed. In that case, your Honor, the government would submit that it is an entirely *de minimis* harm, even if a harm exists, which the government submits there is no harm in this case.

And the defendant's argument that Mr. Kavaler and indirectly the court has an interest in the case because of attorney/client relationships with various clients who may have been hacked is so attenuated as to be meaningless. The defendant --

THE COURT: What do you say, please, to Ms. Kunstler's argument about caring for one's client?

MR. BROWN: That is rank speculation, your Honor, and the fact that you might care about a client in the abstract has no direct relationship with this case in particular. It is an

entirely attenuated, speculative relationship, and it serves as 1 2 no basis for recusal in this case, especially in light of the case law. 3 4 THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Fink. 5 6 Your Honor, I just wanted to say it's not MS. FINK: 7 Mr. Kavaler's interests, it is everybody's interests that there be a total impartiality; and the fact that Mr. Kavaler's law 8 firm, of which he is the supervisor, is involved within this 9 10 case is what we are raising here. 11 THE COURT: What do you say to Mr. Brown's suggestion, 12 which is reflected in the cases, that the interest relied upon 13 cannot be so attenuated or so speculative. 14 MS. FINK: Well, I agree with that, Judge. I have 15 dealt with this. But, you know, the fact of the matter, given the fact that these are victims of the hack, that's -- I don't 16 17 see the attenuation. That's -- the fact that the issue was 18 based on what happened in this case doesn't mean --19 THE COURT: What is the connection? 20 Do you understand what I am trying to say? MS. FINK: 21 THE COURT: No, ma'am, I don't. What is the 22 connection between --

MS. FINK: For me --

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THE COURT: -- the firm --

MS. FINK: -- the connection is that these people were

hurt by what happened in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. But so what? How does that make it any kind of an interest of Cahill Gordon? I suspect the lawyers might feel badly. So what?

MS. FINK: Because one of the people hurt was
Mr. Kavaler because his e-mail was published --

THE COURT: You just heard Mr. Brown say --

MS. FINK: Right, it is not his interest.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. You just heard Mr. Brown say that the injury to Mr. Kavaler, if any, is de minimis. The record before us indicates that the only disclosure was of his publicly available e-mail. Is that an interest or a harm that is cognizable on this kind of a motion?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Thank you.

I also believe his encrypted user password was revealed for his Stratfor account.

MR. BROWN: The passwords are stored in an encrypted fashion and they are meaningless if they are still encrypted. An encrypted password was among those many others that were disclosed, but to the general public it is meaningless.

In any event, Mr. Kavaler in his affidavit said that he doesn't recall ever having any membership or account in Stratfor. Stratfor did say that he had a two-week trial

membership three years ago. If that's the case, it is still irrelevant. Mr. Kavaler doesn't recall using that. It is still a meaningless, de minimis harm, even to the extent harm exists.

I would like to add, your Honor, if I may, just to rewind, that the defense has not articulated what harm was originally suffered by Mr. Kavaler's firm's clients to begin with. That threshold has not even been met at this point. So any argument about the firm caring for its clients is premature given the fact that the defense has failed to articulate any harm. It is rank speculation. The defense is using rank speculation to close the circle in this case.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Your Honor, Mr. Hammond is being prosecuted for causing the harm. We know there is a harm. Otherwise this case would be — there wouldn't be a criminal case. There were, you know, in the government's own papers, they talk of thousands of people compromised and the thousands of victims who suffered as a result of the defendant's actions. So we can't say on one side of our mouths there is no real harm here, no damage was done, and the other prosecute someone criminally and have them facing —

THE COURT: I think you might be overstating it just a little. I think what the government argued was that there is no demonstration in these papers that either Mr. Kavaler or any

of the firm's clients suffered any harm, and I think there was probably an exception for *de minimis* harm like disclosing one's publicly available e-mail.

MS. S. KUNSTLER: But --

THE COURT: So I think those are two different things, right?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. S. KUNSTLER: But the public -- this is about public confidence, and what we have here is a public that is aware that Mr. Hammond is facing I think a 35-year sentence for causing this harm and that the harm that affected thousands of victims. The actual affect to Mr. Kavaler, even though it may be de minimis, is still an effect that -- that affects public confidence because there is a connection there.

THE COURT: But that's the question. What's the connection; and, as you know, the standard is the views of the well-informed observer, not thousands of blog pages with incorrect information. I have to base it on what is in these papers. So the question, again, and forgive me for keeping asking, but the question again is what's the harm? The well-informed observer would see that his publicly available e-mail was disclosed. Probably most would say, so what?

Mr. Brown says it more nicely, he says de minimis. Why is that not the answer?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: I think when you have a defendant who is facing such severe penalties, that any connection is a connection that a cause or concern --

THE COURT: I don't believe I have seen a case to that effect. I don't think I have seen a case at all that considers the penalty that a criminal defendant is facing as a factor in a recusal motion. Am I wrong? Did I miss it?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: No, but I guess for me that figures into both public confidence and the appearance of partiality and what goes into -- what goes into that calculus when a reasonable, well-informed person is looking at these connections and wondering about what's going to happen in the case and will that case be fair.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Fink, did you wish to add anything?

MS. FINK: Just to say, Judge, that, you know, given the nature of this case and the nature of the issue, after all, yesterday the Attorney General spoke on the issue of this kind of case, right? So --

THE COURT: I thought he spoke on Chinese hacking.

MS. FINK: Oh, no. I don't think -- that was one part of it, but he was talking about the whole concept of hacking, right? And there is the issue with Aaron Swartz, and this is a very --

THE COURT: I don't know what you are talking about.

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MS. FINK: Okay. They are not on the papers.

What I am saying to you is -- here, Judge, let me just show you what I am referring to. I am handing up a news article which appeared yesterday based on a press conference held by Eric Holder.

THE COURT: Look, how am I supposed to read a news article? It is rank hearsay.

MS. FINK: I am just making it part of the record,

Judge. It is not about Chinese hacking. It is about WikiLeaks

and LulzSec and the --

THE COURT: What's the point -- what connection are you making from the article, please?

MS. FINK: That it is an issue that is well considered in the international press.

THE COURT: What is?

MS. FINK: This Anonymous, the dissemination of classified information.

MS. S. KUNSTLER: And, your Honor, just to --

THE COURT: So what?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: -- make the connection a little bit more clear, Mr. Hammond is accused of being a member of LulzSec, one of the organizations that the president is warning about.

THE COURT: And how is that relevant on recusal?

MS. FINK: Because when there are issues which raise the partiality of the judge in this kind of case, right, they are not led to rest. That's the problem.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I have been reading the cases that talk to me about what considerations I must look at in recusal motions. I don't see anything that is even close to this.

MS. FINK: It is totally your Honor's call.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.

MS. FINK: We are not saying that you will commit reversible error or that you are committing error by refusing to recuse itself on a legal issue. Because, as the court knows, we don't make frivolous motions; we make stupid statements.

This is a very close case. It has to do with the court and what the court perceives and how the court feels.

And if you feel that, because of all of this information and the connection with your husband, that there is an appearance of partiality, you will recuse yourself. If you don't, you won't. It is as simple as that.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, the defense is grasping at straws at this point with, for example, the newspaper article. The case law is clear. The defense has not met their burden.

The government submits this motion is entirely without merit and should be summarily rejected.

THE COURT: All right. Anybody else want to be heard on the motion or would we like to talk about status? Anything else on the motion, counsel?

MS. FINK: No.

THE COURT: All right. Reserved.

Would you like to talk about status?

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, we have — the government has consulted with the defense in this case, and we would propose a conference in approximately 45 days, on April 10, at 4 p.m., at which point the government expects the defense to be able to discuss a motion schedule at that point and set a trial date.

THE COURT: Okay. Any objection to the date?

MS. FINK: Your Honor, we -- as you know, we have been working very hard to create a place to do this discovery. We finally got MCC to arrange to give him the computer, and he has been able to use it for two days. When he gets out, when he --

THE COURT: It's not the MCC's fault that it has been for two days, right? I understand there was some disciplinary segregation involved here.

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Your Honor --

THE COURT: That's what your letter said, right?

MS. S. KUNSTLER: Yes, but I'm not sure exactly when the computer arrived there, but I think it was some weeks

before the disciplinary segregation went into effect. But the government -- my last communication with the government about sending it was mid January, and the disciplinary didn't come for some weeks after. But I know that there was no attempt by MCC to give him the computer prior to the disciplinary segregation, but maybe the government knows how many weeks before.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, in this case, just to provide a little context, at the last pretrial conference on November 20, we amended the protective order to allow the defendant to review discovery by himself in prison. After some backing and forthing with the defense and consultation with our technical people in our office and also at the MCC, it was ultimately decided to provide a laptop and some hard drives to Mr. Hammond in prison, and there are various technical reasons why that was done. There are two different operating systems that were needed. There was some forensic software that was needed to allow —

THE COURT: I don't need to know why, counsel.

MR. BROWN: Just so that you know, the government was making a lot of efforts to make sure that Mr. Hammond could review the discovery in prison. The laptop and the hard drives were delivered on the 18th of January. On the 25th of January, Mr. Hammond was put into disciplinary segregation for testing positive for a banned substance, in this case marijuana, in

prison, and he was committed for 30 days in the Special Housing Unit.

Ms. Fink called the government on February 11 to complain that Mr. Hammond hadn't been able to review his computer in prison. I spoke to counsel in prison to attempt to intervene on behalf of the defense so that Mr. Hammond could at least try to communicate the defense concerns to the MCC; and what the MCC said they would do is that while Mr. Hammond is in segregation, he should submit a written request every day to look at the laptop and hard drives and also some CDs which the government provided to the defendant.

We basically have given him all of the discovery, and he should be able to look at the hard drive, the laptop and the CDs while he is in the SHU for at least a couple of hours a day. He should also be able to — he should be able to bring his laptop with him to any legal meetings he has during the day while he is in the Special Housing Unit.

When he is out of the Special Housing Unit, the MCC has agreed to increase his time to look at the laptop and hard drives from six to 12 hours — to six to 12 hours per week and maybe even longer to 16 to 24 hours per week or even more if the defense needs it. The defendant is free to look at the CDs that we gave him as much as he wants during the day. And that's basically the state that we are in now in terms of discovery.

So he has the laptop, he has the hard drives, he has the CD ROMs of all the discovery. He can look at the CDs as much as he wants during the day and we are increasing the time or the MCC is agreeing to increase the time that he can look at the laptop. Again the laptop was given to him on the 18th of January. On the 25th he went into segregation.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

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MS. S. KUNSTLER: Thank you, your Honor.

So I know between the 18th and the 25th he was not given access to the laptop. We have also been in communication on a very frequent basis, sometimes daily basis, with MCC legal department about access to the computer. We were informed that and Mr. Hammond was informed that he needed to make a daily request. He has in fact made daily requests I think for -- I think it is 15 days. Out of those 15 days, he was granted access twice and for a total three hours. So we haven't had a very good success rate at his requests being met. Although I do know that some part of it is that the law library in the MCC is only open from 5 to 9 p.m. in the SHU and that if he makes requests during the day, sometimes they aren't communicated adequately to people that work at night, or that's what I have been told by MCC. The lieutenant, who is the person who needs to authorize Mr. Hammond's use of the computer, is only on during the day, so he makes -- if he is making a request after hours, it doesn't work out. But I think at this point we have

been told that those communication issues between the day and night have been resolved, and that's why Mr. Hammond got the three hours' access he got most recently; and we are hopeful that for the further duration of his time in segregation that we won't have those issues and that he will have access. But if he does not have access, we will let the government know and we will let the court know.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

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Anything else? So I am going to see you, counsel, on April 10 at 4:00.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, the government moves to exclude time under the Speedy Trial Act in the interests of justice to allow the defense to continue to review discovery in this case and prepare for trial.

THE COURT: Any objection, counsel?

MS. FINK: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well. In order to permit the defense to continue to review the discovery and determine what motions if any are required, time between today and April 10 is excluded from calculation under the Speedy Trial Act in the interests of justice.

Anything else today, counsel?

MR. BROWN: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Good. So we will look for you on April 10 to set a motion schedule and set a trial date.

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d212hama kjc Thank you, counsel. Good morning. MS. S. KUNSTLER: Thank you, your Honor. MR. BROWN: Thank you.